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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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## EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## POETRY.

From the Democratic Review.

## THE REBELLION OF FREEDOM.

AN EXTRACT FROM "THE REBEL CHIEFTAIN," A MAN-  
USCRIPT POEM.

BY GEORGE D. STRONG.

"Twas sunset, and the sceptered Day  
But half his golden banner furled,  
Reluctant to resign his sway;  
And leave so fair, so bright a world;  
The sobbing waves had sunk to rest,  
Like infant on its mother's breast;  
Beneath thy shadow, bleak Creusest!  
The placid sunbeams, gently fanned  
By fragrant breezes from the land.  
The smile how bright, the kiss how sweet,  
When summer winds and waters meet!  
And though the zephyr doth but lave  
His warm lip in the amorous wave,  
And though unto its swelling breast  
The wanderer but briefly pressed,  
Yet have not myrded lovers sworn  
Of such fleet joys is rapture born?  
While in one fond endearing kiss  
Is centered, at a time like this,  
A whole eternity of bliss!  
The light had paled in hall and bower—  
The virgin daw had kissed the flower—  
The dogwood's odorous blossoms swing  
Like snowy censers o'er the deep;  
And vines, like faithful vassals, clung  
To crag and fissure, rock and steep;  
But though each sweet, low sound that rose  
From vine and thicket, breath'd repose,  
Yet he who viewed the gathering storm,  
That lowered o'er manhood's brow of care,  
And scanned, in many a varied form,  
The stern resolve that triumphed there,  
Would deem some mortal earthquake throe  
Was heaving in the depths below.  
The sexton's spade slept by the tomb,  
The shuttle paused upon the loom,  
The axe reposed within the wood,  
The plough-share in the furrow stood,  
Inactive lay the useless flail,  
The rusty scythe swung from the nail,  
No echo from the anvil came,  
Mute hung the millstone on its frame,  
No more the herd-boy's whistle rang,  
But soon was heard the cimbal's clang,  
While battle shout and cannon's roar  
Shook the vexed earth from sea to shore.  
Fierce carnage, then, with crimson trail  
Rode like a meteor o'er the gale,  
And leprosy wrongs, by hatred nuzed,  
In lava streams of vengeance burst!  
Then forth in dazzling streams of light  
Our Eagle standard winged its flight!  
Where'er it waved, o'er land or sea  
Uprose the anthems of the free,  
Till nations, awed, in wonder gazed,  
To where its spangled glories blazed!  
They saw before its track of fire  
Systems of fraud in pangs expire,  
While bigot thrall and despot sway  
Were swept like noxious mists away!

## POPULAR TALES.

## THE PIRATE.

BY MRS. LKE.

Towards the close of the last century, one of her majesty's small frigates, the Syph, having cruised for some time in the Indian Sea, was short of water, and made for one of the numerous islands in that ocean, to replenish her casks. Two midshipmen and a boat's crew, well armed, were sent on shore to reconnoitre, but, after several hours search in the western part of the island, they were obliged to return unsuccessful, and without having seen any living thing, except birds, reptiles and insects. Convinced, however, from the luxuriance of the vegetation that fresh water must exist there, Captain D., the commander of the Syph, ordered one of the lieutenants to make a second trial the next day. He and his men accordingly started at daybreak and rowing in the contrary direction to that taken the preceding morning, they came to a small creek, which proved to be an outlet of a stream; but the water, even when they had proceeded some distance up, was so brackish, that it could not possibly answer their purpose. The trees became more lofty, the jungle thicker, and the soil gradually assumed a rocky aspect close to the stream. All these signs betokened water, said the lieutenant to himself, and leaving one or two men in charge of the boat, he, with the rest, jumped ashore in order to penetrate through the jungle. Armed with hatchets, they made their way in to the mass of bushes and creepers, which formed a barrier at almost every step, and after much toil reached an open space, covered with short thick grass.

The distance which they had come was not great; but the toil had been heavy, and they were glad to rest themselves. A spring of clear pure water gushed from between two low rocks, of which they availed themselves, to bathe their hands and faces, and to refresh their parched throats; and they threw themselves down upon the beautiful carpet beneath them. The loveliest flowers bloomed around, the jessamine, in tropical profusion, hung in festoons from tree to tree and perfumed the air; and birds of the most brilliant plumage fluttered among the branches. Lieutenant Neville, ordering them to lie

close, mounted one of the peaks with infinite labor, and no sooner had he reached the summit, than a most beautiful sight presented itself. In a peaceful cove, formed into the shape of a crescent by the ridge of rocks on either side with the island itself shelving down to it, lay the exquisite vessel of the pirate under bare poles, and every one on board apparently buried in slumber. An awning was stretched across the quarter deck, and every thing wore the appearance of utter security, and an intention to make a long stay in that spot. In fact, nothing could be better calculated to restore health; the verdant shore, the little amphitheatre of wood behind it, the picturesque rocks imparting beauty and freshness; the tranquility; all transformed it into a perfect ocean gem, and contrasted it strangely with the serious character of those who were taking advantage of its loveliness. The vessel itself was of exquisite shape; long and sharp was her hull, and painted white, with a broad green streak; her tall and taper spars were calculated to carry those lofty small sails which catch the light breezes of the tropical seas; her figure-head was a tiger, most admirably carved, as if springing on her prey. This was probably, meant to convey not only the character, but the name of the vessel, for so had her commander called her.

Descending as speedily as possible, Lieutenant Neville re-entered the boat, and gave orders to his men to pull round the rocks, but if possible, to find a pass through them to take advantage of, as he thought much depended upon his coming near before the enemy knew of their approach. The enemy was evidently numerous, and certainly of the most formidable nature, but not once did any individual of the crew think of their comparatively small number and each, strong in himself, believed that he was as good as any five of the 'rascals' whom he had to encounter.

Passing swiftly between two of the rocks they kept close in to the shore, as if seeking to a landing place for their casks. When within gunshot of the Tigress, a voice from the bows prodded that some watch was still kept on board.

"Now, lads," said the lieutenant, "pull with all your might, and straight for the ship."

"Boat ahoy!" again proceeded from the Tigress, and several heads then appeared. "Long and strong" were the strokes given by the Englishmen to their oars, the boat flew across the glassy surface of the cove, till they were within close hail, and the union jack was hoisted. The signal remained unanswered, but the alarm was given, and the decks appeared to tremble with life.

"We are in want of water," said Lieutenant Neville; "can you tell us where to fill our casks?" There was evidently consultation on board, and while it was holding the Englishman approached, the grapping hooks were fixed to the vessel, and they poured upon her decks armed to the teeth: Lieutenant Neville being the foremost, and that he hoped Captain D. should decide on attacking the pirate, he might be allowed to conduct the enterprise.

"Certainly, Mr. Neville," replied Captain D.,

"it is your turn; but an formidable a force as we

know this fellow to possess requires some deliberation as to the best mode of meeting it.

How many of his men are sick we cannot tell; he

himself may be ill, but there are others to take

his place, who are not inferior to him in point of

courage, and scarcely so in authority over their

lawless crew. However," continued Captain D., "with an air of great satisfaction, 'I flatten myself we have caught him at last, and it shall go very hard with us if we do not secure him.'

Retiring to the cabin with his lieutenants, all

three deliberated on the best mode of securing

the prize; the effervescent courage of the younger

officer being tempered by the experience of the

elders. In a spot so little known to them, it was

not deemed advisable to undertake the attack

during the night; still no time was to be lost, as

if the pirate ascertained the vicinity of the Syph,

and should not be in a condition to fight, there

was little doubt but that he would be off immediately, and from the speed of his vessel, wholly escape them. The moon rose late, and all were

to be in readiness to start when she was fully up;

but first communicating to the men the supposition

from what had passed, that the pirate was on

the other side of the island, volunteers were called

for to man the boats. The whole crew expressed

their willingness to undertake the duty, but,

as all could not be employed, one of the mid-

shipmen was desired to cast lots among them,

and those on whom they fell were ordered to take

some rest while the others made preparations for

the expedition. A careful watch was kept; and

the young lieutenant, far from turning into his

cot himself, superintended all the operations, see-

ing that the arms were in good order, and the

ammunition provided for the pistols. The board-

ing-pikes, cutlasses, and grapping irons, were

stowed away in the bottom of the boats, and over

them were placed the empty casks, to give the

expedition when at a distance the semblance of

a watering party.

At length the moment arrived when all was

ready; the men were full of joy and alacrity, and

the lieutenant and midshipmen seemed to tread

on air. Captain D. rose to see them off, and

at parting with Mr. Neville, impressed on

the necessity of using the utmost caution and

proceeding with perfect coolness and prudence.

"I know it, sir," he replied, slightly lifting his

cap from his head; "I own that I am very apt

to be impetuous; but indeed, sir, you may now

confide in me, for I have dearly bought a little

coolness; his eyes slightly glancing at a scar upon

his hand, which was an evidence that the

wound there inflicted had nearly disabled him for

life.

"I believe it, and, as a proof," said Captain D.,

"I give you command of this expedition. I am

happy to see that the lots have fallen well, and,

had you picked your men, you could not have

had a better crew. May God grant you success."

In silence did the men embark, and steering

for the island, they rounded the eastern point,

avoiding the creek up which he knew that no

vessel of any size could go, but quite uncertain

as to what was on the other side. Here they

came to a ridge of rocks, which entirely concealed

them. Lieutenant Neville, ordering them to lie

close, mounted one of the peaks with infinite labor, and no sooner had he reached the summit, than a most beautiful sight presented itself. In a peaceful cove, formed into the shape of a crescent by the ridge of rocks on either side with the island itself shelving down to it, lay the exquisite vessel of the pirate under bare poles, and every one on board apparently buried in slumber. An awning was stretched across the quarter deck, and every thing wore the appearance of utter security, and an intention to make a long stay in that spot. In fact, nothing could be better calculated to restore health; the verdant shore, the little amphitheatre of wood behind it, the picturesque rocks imparting beauty and freshness; the tranquility; all transformed it into a perfect ocean gem, and contrasted it strangely with the serious character of those who were taking advantage of its loveliness. The vessel itself was of exquisite shape; long and sharp was her hull, and painted white, with a broad green streak; her tall and taper spars were calculated to carry those lofty small sails which catch the light breezes of the tropical seas; her figure-head was a tiger, most admirably carved, as if springing on her prey. This was probably, meant to convey not only the character, but the name of the vessel, for so had her commander called her.

person from behind made a cut at the pirate's head, and no sooner had he reached the summit, than a most beautiful sight presented itself. In

the path which they had themselves cut, for, said he, 'I see no way of getting to the springs which will serve us.' We must make another trial to-morrow, and go quite round the island. Now we must be gone.' The men took their hatchets and departed; but he still lingered in this tiny paradise, and again went round its outskirts, to seek for some outlet. While thus occupied, his foot struck against something loose which lay in the grass, and stooping to pick it up, he found a small dagger, wrought in the oriental fashion, and the shining condition of which proved that it had been recently dropped. He turned round in expectation of seeing the owner, but there was not the slightest trace of any human being; he called, he whistled, but the silence was undisturbed by man.

Securing the dagger, he was about to retraces his steps, when a low murmuring sound met his ear; he paused and it ceased. 'Speak again,' said he.

"Hush!" replied the voice. 'Big pirate close by, ship in rocks t'other side, men sick. Go now, come again-tomorrow.'

Hesitating as to the prudence of himself verifying this intelligence, he considered for a minute, then hastily joined his men, who, uneasy at his absence, had just determined to seek him. He was the last to enter the boat, and stood upright in it, without appearing to think of those around him, when suddenly springing again on the bank, 'Belay a little my lads!' he exclaimed. 'I should like to climb that tree, and see if from the top I can discover any other way to the springs.'

Clinging to the trunk like a cat, Lieutenant Neville soon attained the summit, and what he saw there he did not impart to his men, but coming down and seating himself in the stern of the boat, he gave orders to row back to the ship. They obeyed in silence; but after a few minutes of apparent meditation, he raised his head with a cheerful, animated look, and said: 'We must try again.'

Passing swiftly between two of the rocks they

kept close in to the shore, as if seeking to a landing place for their casks. When within gun-shot of the Tigress, a voice from the bows prodded that some watch was still kept on board.

"Now, lads," said the lieutenant, "pull with all your might, and straight for the ship."

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The enemy was evidently numerous, and certainly of the most formidable nature, but not once

did any individual of the crew think of their comparatively small number and each, strong in himself, believed that he was as good as any five of the 'rascals' whom he had to encounter.

Lieutenant Neville then joined the Syph, and presenting the pistols and dagger of the chief to Captain D., reported what had been accomplished. 'Keep the arms, my dear fellow, for they are well earned trophies. And now let the doctor look at your wounds, for you are beginning to turn pale. I will go on board the Tigress with another doctor, and see to the rest.' A cordial was given, and the wounds were dressed, while Captain D. proceeded to make all the necessary arrangements.

His first care was for the wounded men, who were all carefully conveyed to their own berths on board the Syph, by the surgeon; and the next was for the lady, whom he had found in the cabin, restored indeed almost to animation, but scarcely believing in her rescue, and panting with alarm and expectation. Her sole companion was the old negro, who stood by her side, endeavoring to assure her that all danger was over now that dat ole Englis had took de ship.'

When Captain D. entered, he exclaimed, 'Eh! look missy, dat's miss

#### IN HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Resolves appointing Commissioners to locate grants and settle possessory titles under the late British Treaty, were read a second time and the Senate amendments adopted.

Mr. Otis moved to amend by requiring the Governor to present to the General Government for allowance, all expenses incurred under these Resolves; which was adopted, and the Resolves as amended, passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Hichborn of Prospect, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a Bill to dissolve the bands of matrimony between Miles Fowler and Jane Fowler, which was twice read and to-morrow assigned.

On motion of Mr. Little, the House insisted on its former vote recommitting the Report on the subject of the 21st Rule of Congress, to the Slavery Committee.

Mr. Goodwin, of South Berwick, moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday giving a passage to the Resolves authorizing the acceptance of moneys due this State by the General Government. He stated that he did so for the purpose of moving an amendment, protesting against the reception of the money being construed as an approval of the distribution policy. The amendment of Mr. Otis to this effect, being offered at a late hour, and acted upon so hastily, the question was not generally understood—and many members had expressed a wish that the subject should be again presented for more deliberate consideration and action.

The yeas and nays on the motion were moved and ordered.

Mr. Little spoke against opening the whole subject anew.

Messrs. Otis and Perry supported the motion, and Messrs. Morse of Bath, Hart of Portland, opposed it—after which the motion prevailed by yeas and nays as follows:—Yea 62, nays 60.

Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick, moved an amendment, reprobating the distribution policy generally, and denouncing the late act of Congress in particular.

Mr. Morse opposed it and called the yeas and nays and they were ordered.

Mr. Bellamy supported it.

Mr. Abbot opposed the amendment, as not being sufficiently explicit.

Mr. Little explained why he had no objection to the adoption of the amendment.

At the suggestion of Mr. Otis, Mr. Goodwin so modified his amendment as to read as follows:

The State of Maine having become entitled to receive from the general government certain sums of money by virtue of the late law of the United States, authorizing a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, among the several States, this Legislature hereby fully and unequivocally protest that its authorization, by the following act, of the receipt, by this State of its proportion of the said distribution money, shall in no case be taken or considered as an approval by this State, of the principles or provisions of the said distribution law.

Mr. Abbot had no objection to the amendment in and of itself, as it expressed his views fully. But he doubted the necessity of attaching it to a mere measure of finance, like this resolve proposing as it did simply to authorize an agent to receive certain monies. This was the view taken of the question, by the Finance Committee. He however had no objection to the amendment, if the House desired its adoption.

Mr. Little raised a question of order, which was that the same amendment having been yesterday rejected, it could not be again offered, or presented except by a reconsideration of that vote.

The Speaker decided the amendment to be in order, remarking that it was not the same amendment as that yesterday rejected, which coupled this proposition with another, viz. the treaty.

Mr. Little took an appeal and maintained that the decision of the chair was incorrect.

Messrs. Abbot and Brown of Windham, spoke in favor of the correctness of the decision of the chair.

Mr. Little said he was somewhat shaken in his views of the point, and withdrew his appeal. Mr. Otis advocated the amendment.

Mr. Little opposed it at some length.

Mr. Abbot said that in the present attitude of the question, and considering the opinion of many members, who believed they could not vote for the reception of the money without sanctioning the distribution policy, he hoped the amendment would be adopted. He himself did not believe that our silence on this subject could be fairly so construed; but as others thought otherwise, he trusted the amendment would prevail.

Mr. A. replied to Mr. Little.

Mr. Severance opposed the amendment, and replied to Mr. Abbot.

Mr. Morse of Bath, followed on the same side.

After some further remarks by Messr. Perry of Oxford, Gould of Emden, and Pool of Standish, the question was taken and the amendment adopted, as follows: yeas 81 nays 44.

Mr. Little moved a division, so as to take the question on that part of the bill which embraced the amendment just adopted, first, and it was so divided. The first branch of the resolve (or the protest portion of) was adopted by a vote of 70 in favor, to 39 against. The second remaining portion was then adopted without a division. So the resolve passed to be engrossed. Adjourned.

#### IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Cary laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform the President of the United States, that the Government of the Province of New Brunswick, is attempting to collect from citizens of this State, and others, bonds belonging to the "disputed territory fund" so called, (which were given for lumber cut under permits from the States of Maine and Massachusetts,) in contravention of the treaty of Washington; and request the President to remonstrate with the British Minister against said proceeding; and to insist on the execution of the stipulation of the treaty,

which provides that any bonds or securities appertaining thereto, (the disputed territory fund) shall be paid and delivered over to the government of the U. S. States; and to take such measures relating to the matter, as to him may seem fit to cause the treaty stipulations to be carried into effect, that the citizens of this State may be saved any further aggravation from that source.

Rules suspended read twice, and passed to be engrossed.

The Apportionment Bill then came up in order, and the question was on laying on the table and printing the amendment offered by Mr. Dana.

Mr. Dana withdrew his motion to lay on the table and print.

Mr. Cary then moved to commit the minority bill and also Mr. Dana's amendment, to a Select Committee of seven with instructions to report to-morrow.

Adopted by consent and Messrs. Cary, Patterson, Dana, Smart, Sawtelle, Milledge and Bodwell appointed the Committee.

#### IN HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Bill to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Miles Fowler and Jane Fowler, was read a third time.

Mr. Otis called for a statement of facts.

Mr. Abbot said it appeared in evidence before the committee, that the parties were married some 30 years ago—that about 20 years ago, some difficulties arose between them, which continued to increase until about 7 years since, at which time an open rupture took place, and the wife concluded to keep a separate establishment, which she has done ever since, refusing all intercourse with her husband; both conversational and otherwise—whereby for the space above mentioned, Mr. Fowler has been cut off from all the privileges and advantages usually pertaining to the marital state. In view of these facts, the committee came to the conclusion, that the happiness of the individuals concerned, and the good of community, concurred in requiring a divorce of the parties, and that the Legislature ought to grant it, provided it possessed the power. That it did possess the power, in this case, he had no doubt. By a decision of the Supreme Court, it had been settled that the Legislature possessed the power to grant divorces except where jurisdiction of the particular case had been given to the Court. He maintained that this was not a case where the Supreme Court had jurisdiction.

Mr. A. stated that Mr. Fowler had given bonds to convey to the wife in case of divorce granted, property to the amount of \$9000.

After discussion, the bill was laid on the table.

#### IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Smart presented the report of the Select Committee on the apportionment.

Mr. Cary said that there was a bare majority on the Committee in favor of the report presented by Mr. Smart, and he believed it was the intention of the minority to present their views.

Mr. Parris (to give an opportunity to the minority to report and also that the Bill already presented might be well understood) moved to lay on the table and print 500 copies. Agreed to.

Mr. Williamson of Pittston, called up the Bill to divorce Miles and Jane Fowler.

Mr. Prince of Buckshead, advocated the passage of the Bill, maintaining that this was not a case of desertion which would justify the Supreme Court in decreeing a divorce.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Paine, Williamson, Mitchell, Abbot, Hichborn, Little, Frye, Otis, Lyman, Hodgman, and Morse, Bath, participated—Mr. Paine withdrew his motion to refer the Bill to the next Legislature, and moved its indefinite postponement. Lost—yeas 39, nays 56.

Mr. Mitchel moved the yeas and nays and they were ordered.

The bill then passed to be engrossed as follows: Yea 90 Nays 38.

The Bill for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress being under consideration, Mr. Parris spoke in continuation of his remarks of yesterday.

Mr. Bridgeman moved to amend the amendment, by taking the town of Vinalhaven from Waldo and Somerset and putting it with Hancock, Washington and Aroostook.

Mr. B. supported his motion, contending that the business relations of this town were entirely with the Eastern District.

The Senate adjourned without taking any question.

#### IN HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

Mr. Perkins of Lewiston, by leave, laid on the table, a bill to protect citizens of Maine; which, on motion of Mr. Otis, was referred to the Select Committee on Slavery.

Resolve in favor of colored citizens of Maine, instructing our delegation in Congress to use their influence to procure a repeal of the laws of the Southern States, which authorizes the imprisonment and sale into slavery of colored servants when going into those ports.) Mr. Chapman moved the reference of the resolve to the Committee on the Judiciary. Messrs. Hart, Paine, Morse, Severance, Goodwin, Mitchell, and Wood of Winthrop, opposed the motion, and Messrs. Otis, Chapman, Abbot, Lyman, and Fales, advocated it.

Mr. Severance then moved to lay the resolve on the table. Lost—38 to 52.

The motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary then prevailed.

Message from the Governor was received and read, transmitting a communication from the Hon. Reuel Williams, resigning his seat as Senator in Congress, to take effect from and after the 4th of March next.

Mr. Lyman of Lubec, from the Select Committee on the Apportionment, reported a bill (the minority bill of the Senate) distributing the State for Representatives to Congress. Also a minority report, signed by five of the Committee,

viz: Messrs. Lyman, Perry, Bradbury, Jewett, and Otis—accompanied by a bill (similar to the bill offered in the Senate by Mr. Dana) both of which were read twice and to-morrow assigned.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Bill (yesterday introduced by Mr. Haines of Burnham) to abolish the office of Attorney General, was taken up and read twice.

Mr. Morse of Bath, was not prepared to vote for the bill and called for information showing that the office could be abolished without detriment to the interest of the State.

Mr. Otis of St. George, maintained that the office ought to be abolished, as a useless expense.

The duties could be as well performed by the several county Attorneys, as, indeed, they were to a great extent now. The county attorney of Lincoln had usually performed most of the labors devolving by law on the Attorney General. By abolishing this office, a saving of \$1000 to the State would be effected, and the public interest would be as well subserved. He was prepared to vote for the bill.

Mr. Chapman of Nobleboro', said that if the office were abolished and its duties imposed on the several county Attorneys, it would become necessary to raise their salaries, to meet this increased burthen. He did not consider the office of much utility—but he was not altogether prepared to act, and that the subject might be properly adjusted, he moved its reference to the Select Committee on retrenchment.

#### CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

IN HOUSE. The Speaker laid before the House the following Message:

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a report made to me on the 9th inst. by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the present and prospective condition of the finances.

You will perceive from it that even if the receipts from the various sources of revenue for current year shall prove not to have been over-rated, and the expenditure be restrained within the estimates, the Treasury will be exhausted before the close of the year, and that this will be the case, although authority should be given to the proper Department to reissue Treasury notes.

But the state of facts existing at the present moment cannot fail to awaken a doubt whether the amount of the revenue for the respective quarters of the year will amount to the estimates, nor is it entirely certain that the expenditures which will be authorized by Congress, may not exceed the aggregate sum which has hitherto been assumed as the basis of the Treasury calculations.

Of all the duties of the Government none is more sacred and imperative than that of making adequate and ample provision for fulfilling with punctuality, its pecuniary engagements and maintaining the public credit inviolate. Any failure in this respect, not produced by unforeseen causes, could not but be regarded by our common constituents as a serious neglect of the public interests. I feel it, therefore, to be an indispensable obligation, while so much of the session yet remains unexpired as to enable Congress to give the subject the consideration which its great importance demands, most earnestly to call its attention to the propriety of making further provisions for the public service of the year.

The proper objects of taxation are peculiarly within the discretion of the Legislature, but it is the duty of the Executive to keep Congress duly advised of the state of the Treasury, and to admonish it of any danger which there may be ground to apprehend of a failure in the means of meeting the expenditures authorized by law.

I ought not, therefore, to dissemble my fears, that there will be a serious failing off in the estimated proceeds, both of the customs and the public lands. I regard the evil of disappointment in these respects as altogether too great to be risked, if by any possibility, it may be entirely obviated.

While I am far from objecting, under present circumstances, to the recommendation of the Secretary that authority be granted him to reissue Treasury notes, as they shall be redeemed, and other suggestions which he has made upon the subject, yet it appears to me to be worthy of grave consideration, whether more permanent and certain supplies ought not to be provided.—The issue of one note in redemption of another is not the payment of a debt which can only be made, and must be made in the end, by some form of public taxation.

I cannot forbear to add that in a country so full of resources, of such abundant means, if they be judiciously called out, the revenues of the State will be increased beyond expectation.

Constitutive journeys are to be ended.

[This will prevent Senators from charging mileage when an Executive session is called by the President immediately after the adjournment of Congress, to confirm nominations, etc., in which case Senators receive thousands of dollars constitutively for travelling hundreds of miles, as if they had been at home and returned, whereas their journey has only been from the messrooms to the Capitol.] The offices of Solicitor and Register of the Land office are abolished, and the duties of them are to be performed by the Commissioner, or the Clerk whom he may select for that purpose.

The balance of the Treasury on the 1st of January last, appears as well as can be ascertained at this time to have been \$2,540,417.22

The estimated receipts during the year 1843, are as follows:

Customs	\$13,000,000 00
Lands	2,500,000 00
Miscellaneous sources	100,000 00
Loans & treasury notes	4,883,355 36
	\$20,483,355 36

Aggregate of means \$23,323,400 08

The estimate of expenditure during the year is as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	\$4,445,122 00
Military service, &c.	9,286,423 00
Naval service	7,881,223 00
Interest on loan & treasury notes	1,320,000 00
	\$22,932,773 00

Estimated balance on 1st January, 1844. \$390,627 08

It will be seen that this estimate makes no provision for the amounts which may be required to meet the appropriations for private bills, or other objects beyond the official estimates, nor for the redemption of Treasury notes, of which there are \$11,068,907 69 outstanding and redeemable during the year 1843

**REV. MR. CUMMINGS' SERMON ON THE SECOND ADVENT.**

By the politeness of the Bulletin we have received we have received this admirable Sermon. It is admirable because agreeable to Scripture and all the precept inculcated by Prophets and Apostles. It is calm and reasonable, presenting the evidence of those events we suppose to be future in a manner calculated to convince the understanding and enlighten the judgment. Every individual ought to read the whole of it. We have but little room and must content ourselves with making one or two extracts.

In speaking of the second coming of Christ and the Scripture reasons for not believing it is nigh at hand, he uses the following language:

"Once more. There is a promise of still greater extent, embracing far richer good, and expressed in every variety of form, which has not yet been fulfilled. Not only shall all be taught of God, have the gospel preached unto them, but all shall embrace it, all shall know the Lord, from the least to the greatest. Whether this and similar promises guarantee the salvation, absolutely and eternally, of every inhabitant of earth, who shall live within the period of time which it embraces,—it unquestionably predicts a moral state of the world incomparably better than has ever yet been witnessed. I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession. The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ. When was this promise fulfilled? When were realized those glowing descriptions of the coming glory of Zion, which were drawn by the enraptured Isaiah? When did that spirit of universal consecration pervade mankind, which led them to write on the common utensils of labor, and on the bells of their horses, *Holiness to the Lord!*? When did that period occur in the history of the world, in which there was to be no more a grieving briar or prickly thorn—when Judah was no more to vex Ephraim, & Ephraim was no more to envy Judah—when the earth was to be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters fill the seas—when there should be nothing to hurt or destroy in all God's holy mountain—when the glory of God was revealed, and all flesh beheld it together? When did the wolf lie down with the lamb, and the leopard with the kid, and the calf and young lion and falling together, and a little child lead them? When did the smiling infant "take in his hand the gilded basilisk," and seek and find harmless amusement in the cobras' den? Ye historians and chronologists, whose knowledge is so comprehensive, and at the same time so minute, that you can compute to a year, a month, and even a day, the time of the last conflagration! tell us, oh tell us! at what period of the world these joyous scenes were witnessed, these glorious predictions fulfilled! If they are among the things that have been, we know of no record which has preserved their memory. And if they have not been, they are among the things yet to be; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. And the world must stand long enough for their full exhibition."

Then speaking of the motives which ought to make men better, he disapproves of frightening by false predictions and terrible catastrophes which have no foundation in truth; and recommends a sober reasonable view of the subject. He says:

"But it is contended by many, and some of them persons from whom we should expect better things, that these terrific prognostications, whether they shall prove false or true, do good, as they rouse men to 'flee from the wrath to come.'—But the aggregate effect of error and falsehood is always hurtful. Where it proves the indirect occasion of saving one, it will ruin, perhaps, thousands, before its fatal influence shall cease to operate. When an error, with which you have 'moved heaven and earth,' shall have exploded, you will have lost forever your hold of its dupes, and of the consciences of myriads besides, who have witnessed your arrogance, your will-worship, your obstinacy and selfishness.

"Besides, there are other motives to excite men to provide for the soul's welfare—motives, which are proper, legitimate, scriptural, and fitted to act with more power. To tell men now on earth, that they will be overtaken, within a few days by the universal conflagration, may distract and alarm them, may confound their senses, and fill them with consternation; or, what is quite as likely to happen, it may harden them, and waken the spirit of bravado—"Let it come! I shall fare as well as the millions around me!" And all are in danger of losing their individuality in the mass. But tell your fellow man, that he must, individually and alone, encounter the scrutiny of the Judge, and with as rigid an exploration of character and motives, as if there were not another accountable creature in the universe; that to this test he may be summoned with a suddenness, which will leave him no additional space for preparation; that God may say to him, as he did to the rich worldling: 'Thou fool! this night shall thy soul be required of thee!'—and you urge a motive stronger, a motive which is scriptural, and far better suited to reach his conscience, and stir him up to make his peace with God."

We perceive by the papers that Bishop Griswold is no more. He was an Episcopalian, and Bishop of the Eastern Diocese composed of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. His death is most deeply regretted by all of the Episcopalians Order, and must be by all who know him or ever heard him preach. The Episcopalians in Boston were dressed in mourning, and a funeral sermon delivered by each pastor. He was a good and worthy man.

**MAILS.**—The Mails have been so irregular of late that it has been proposed by one of the Portland papers to run an Express from Portland to Portsmouth. It is to start from Union Street, and be drawn by a splendid Ox Team, running twice a week. "Go it, ye cripes!"

**Massachusetts Congressional Election.**—A second attempt to elect Representatives to Congress in six Districts has resulted in the choice of but one, Mr. Parmenter, a Democrat. The result in the other five is nearly the same as in Nov., excepting in the 2nd District, where Mr. Rantoul, Dem., has gained 468 votes.

**FOREIGN NEWS—BY THE ACADIA.**

**England.**—The home trade is in a most unsatisfactory state, and there is a want of confidence in every department of trade.

The vast supplies of cotton, provisions, &c. which were expected from America, led many persons to anticipate that we will not take British manufactures in return, gold will be required to meet the bills drawn on the merchants to meet those shipments.

A great deal of hope rests upon the belief that the Corn Laws will be repealed; but the general opinion on the 4th inst., was, that they will not be altered in the slightest degree.

Freights to the United States have improved a little, and the vessels which have recently sailed have had more valuable cargoes than have been obtained for some time past.

**France.**—Hostility to England appears to be the prevalent feeling. The Right of Search, insisted upon them, but all shall embrace it, all shall know the Lord, from the least to the greatest. Whether this and similar promises guarantee the salvation, absolutely and eternally, of every inhabitant of earth, who shall live within the period of time which it embraces,—it unquestionably predicts a moral state of the world incomparably better than has ever yet been witnessed. I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession.

England regards the marriage of the Prince de Joinville with the sister of the Emperor of Brazil, with an evil eye, on account of its tendency to strengthen the power of France.

It is said that the Prince de Joinville is about to proceed in a frigate, gallantly equipped for the occasion,

to the Brazils, in order to negotiate in person his marriage with the sister of the Emperor.

From the present ticklish position of the relationship between this country and the Brazils, the completion of the projected match is regarded with some jealousy. The establishment of a firm and exclusive footing in the Brazils has long been an object which French ambition has avowedly sought to achieve.

**ROAST BEEF QUARREL.**—The Washington papers give an account of a singular scene in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last. The bill on the part of members was before the House, and amendments after amendments were offered. One member moved to insert two dollars a day and roast beef.

Another, and twenty-five cents is enough without the beef! Mr. Arnold, 'Mr. Chairman, we can't hear one solitary word of what is doing. I charge, Mr. Chairman, that members make a noise on purpose.'

He was expected in this town yesterday, and was to have preached at the Episcopal church in the afternoon.

**COMMANDER MCKENZIE.**—This gentleman on Monday last sent in to the Court Martial the following communication:

"To save the time of the Court, and spare the judge Advocate the trouble of the laborious investigation in which he proposes to enter as to the distance of the Somers from various of the West India Islands, at the time of the discovery of the mutiny and at time of the execution, Com. McKenzie takes occasion to mention the idea was never entertained by him of seeking protection against his crew in any foreign port, or from any foreign ships in port or at sea, or anywhere save in a port of the United States or under the guns of an American man of war, believing that a naval commander can never be justified in invoking foreign aid in reducing an insubordinate crew to obedience; and he further takes occasion to state that his views in this particular were well known at the time to the first Lieutenant of the Somers,—were shared by him, and by him communicated to other of the officers. Believing that the U. S. ship Vandals or some other American man of war might be at St. Thomas, commander McKenzie was very desirous of reaching that port without the execution of the ringleaders in the mutiny, and the execution only took place when the daily and hourly increasing insubordination of the crew rendered it imperatively necessary.

Very respectfully submitted,

When the New York boat came over, about eleven o'clock last night, the coroner's jury was still investigating the matter at Cake's tavern, and Mercer was still in custody at the tavern, and in a terrible state of excitement.

**COSMOPOLITE HULL.**—The lamented death of this officer occurred at Philadelphia on Monday. He died full of years, and full of honors.

Com. Isaac Hull was the third on the list of Captains at the time of his death,—Com. James Barrow being at the head of the service, and Com. Charles Stewart second on the list.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com. of Wednesday, Feb. 15.*

**DEATH OF BISHOP GRISWOLD.**—We learn from the Boston papers, that on Wednesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, as the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold was ascending the steps in front of Bishop Eastburn's house, in Pemberton square, he fell and received an injury which caused his death immediately upon the spot. He was 75 years old and enjoyed good health up to the time of his sudden death. He has left a wife and a son, the latter the sole survivor of a large family of children and now absent in the western country.

He was expected in this town yesterday, and was to have preached at the Episcopal church in the afternoon.

**ALVAN BOLSTER, & 43 others.**

**STATE OF MAINE.**

**OXFORD, 25.**

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last

Tuesday of December, 1842, by adjournment.

**ON** the foregoing petition Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Gen. Alvan Bolster, in Rumford on Tuesday, the second day of May next at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order thereon to be posted up in three public places in said town of Rumford, and by causing like copies to be served on the Clerk of the town of Rumford, and publishing the same in the *Oxford Democrat*, printed in Paris, and publishing the same in the *Oxford Democrat*, printed in Paris, and in the *Age*, a newspaper published at Paris, the first publication in said Newspaper, and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

**THE** subscribers citizens of Bridgton, &c. respectfully

request that a road from Fryeburg to Bridgton, commencing near

the Middle Pond Bridge, so called, in the town of Denny, then running through a portion of Fryeburg,

Sweden, and Lovell, to Lovell Village, and from thence

through Lovell, Usher, St. John, Falmouth Academy Grant, Bachelder's Giant and Gilead to the line between Maine and New Hampshire in the town of Shelburne, would be of great utility to the public generally; they therefore pray that you will proceed to view and locate road through said towns—or to locate a road through such part of said route as your Honors may think preferable and expedient—and as in duty bound will ever pray,

R. CRAM, & 30 others.

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**ON** the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Joseph Millikin, Jr. in Denmark, on

Tuesday, the twentieth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order thereon, to be served on the Clerk of the town of Denmark, and publishing the same in the *Oxford Democrat*, printed in Paris, and in the *Age*, a newspaper published at Paris, the first publication in said Newspaper, and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted. Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

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R. CRAM, & 30 others.

## MISCELLANY.

**GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.** In a certain town in Normandy, the authorities (for divers good reasons thereto moving,) thought proper to issue a proclamation to the effect that none of the worthy inhabitants, under a severe penalty, should stir abroad after sunset without a lantern. Well, it chanced in the very same evening a man was seized and taken incontinently before the dispenser of justice, to be dealt with according to the new law.

"I am exceedingly sorry," said the chief officer recognizing the individual, "that a citizen of your respectability and station should be the first to infringe the new regulation."

"I would not willingly do so," said the man coolly.

"Have you not read it?"

"Certainly," replied the captured party, "but may have unfortunately misunderstood it. Will Monsieur oblige me by reading it, that I may learn of what I am guilty?"

The officer graciously complied, and after glibly running over the verbose preamble, came to the point: "no inhabitant shall stir abroad after sunset without a lantern," which he certainly delivered with peculiar emphasis, to the admiration of the fellow who had taken the man into custody, and was twirling his fingers, impatient to receive his moiety of the fine.

"I have a lantern, Monsieur," firmly contend-ed the man, holding it up to view.

"Yes, but there is no candle in it," replied the officer, with a smile.

"The proclamation does not mention a candle, I believe, Monsieur," replied the cunning fellow, most respectfully.

"A candle!—but of course—" began the informer, trembling lest he should lose the fish he had hooked.

"It does not mention a candle: and I contend, Monsieur, I have not infringed the law," persisted the quibbler. "The words are—with a lant-ern—and here it is."

"Hem!" cried the officer, endeavoring to conceal the confusion occasioned by his defeat, running over the copy of the proclamation. "I must confess there is an omission, and I am happy to give you the benefit of it. The case is dismissed."

The informer was not only defeated, but rather alarmed, when the prisoner called to mind a certain act which rendered him, the aforesaid informer, liable to heavy damages for false imprisonment, &c., and the poor fellow was fain to avert the infliction of an action of the law by disbur-sing a certain sum in hard cash to the accused.

But lo! on the next evening, he again encoun-tered his "dear acquaintance," and to his infinite delight, he beheld the same unilluminated lantern in his hand; for an amended proclamation had been issued that morning, with the words "that no inhabitant should stir abroad without a lantern and a candle therein."

The informer chuckled at the ignorance of the man who had so coolly victimized him on the preceding night, and with a heart beating with the desire of revenge, and a certain prospect of the restitution of the mulct which he had suffered, he with a sneering politeness requested the honor of his company to the justice-room.

"Really, it is impossible to resist the amiable importunity of a gentleman who says such delicate compliments and—such good coin!" replied the man; and away he walked chatting good-humoredly and joking with his delighted captor.

"What, again?" cried the officer.

"I hope Monsieur will do me the honor to remember that my former appearance here was not only against my inclination, but against the law," said the prisoner.

"Really, these proceedings are very vexatious, and—"

"Have you read the proclamation? interrupted the officer.

"Monsieur did me the favor to read it only last night, and—"

"I will read again for your edification," replied the officer; and he looked furtively at the informer, who could scarcely contain himself for very joy.

The amended proclamation was read. The accused stood placidly smiling at the rigrmorable verbiage; but when the officer read the concluding words "that no inhabitant should stir abroad without a lantern and a candle," he started.

"Hal!" cried the informer; unable longer to restrain his feelings.

"How very, very fortunate!" cried the delinquent, and quickly opening his lantern, continued, "Lo! here is a candle. How fortunate!"

"But it is not lighted!" exclaimed the informer with an uncontrollable agitation. "It is not lighted nor has it been as the wick itself proves!"

"Lantern and candle! a lantern and a candle!" repeated the man. "I appeal to the justice of Monsieur, that there was not such a word as lighted candle in any part of that respective document."

This was a clencher! The parties were completely outwitted; while to abate the sever of the informer's extraordinary excitement, the man charitably repeated the 'bleeding' which he had so effectually performed on the former occasion. Of course, the lawyers lost no time in 'amending' the amended proclamation, and inserted lighted before the word "candle."

**BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!** WILL be sold immediately, at a great discount from former prices, the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Stationery, Books, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Stoves, &c. &c. for ready pay only.

W. E. GOODNOW, Norway, Dec. 26, 1842.

**THEODORA MERRILLE**

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beau-tiful assortment of MOUSSELINE IDE LAINES, ALI-ENNES, SAXONY CLOTHES, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER'S TRIM-MINGS or Gentleman's Clothes.

DRESS & Bonnet Silk.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1842.

## SALT RHEUM.

**T**HE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a remedy for the Salt Rheum, and which may also be considered as a remedy for many other caustic diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by sad experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. It was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than twenty years, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and even walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians and tried many things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well nigh given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured.—With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, the can say with truth, he was comparatively well, and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as we can learn, have also been equally successful.

It is now generally known, and rarely after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Again: gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fatal source of disease in cases of Peptic Ulcer, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondriacal Complaint, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Epilepsy, Disease of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaudicula, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Sealed Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints. These different complaints are each, one about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by other bad laws, to sustain the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well-tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one thins it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the *Lion of the Day*, having the well-known name of Merrit Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

A GENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.

Lowell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.

Bethel, Ira C. Kimball.

Hiram, S. Flye.

Woodstock, J. Bicknell.

North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.

South Paris, O. H. Paine.

Norway, W. E. Goodnow.

Oxford, W. F. Welch.

Canton Point, J. Hearnay.

Canton Mills, A. Barrows.

Marlboro, C. L. Eastman.

Montgomery, D. Dafford.

East Randolph, A. Bolster.

Randolph, A. K. Drapp, O. G. Bolster.

East Bedell, E. M. Carter, & Co.

Hartford, W. Hall.

Jacksonville, C. Howe.

Porter, E. Blue, Jr.

Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hollard & Marble.

G. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

1/20

## \$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use

than the

## GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

## THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canada—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious*, *Dispepsic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a success rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of America.

Mr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALSAM

OF SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT, WILD CHERRY AND COMFREY.

THE most effectual remedy ever known for *Colds*, *Coughs*, *Asthma*, *Consumption*, *Whooping Cough*, *Spitting of Blood*, *Influenza*, *Pain in the Side*, *Shortness of Breath*, and

ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

EVERYTHING HERETOFORE DISCOVERED.

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, it causes symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, &c., should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam,

possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and Rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the U. S.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 Hanover Street, Boston.—Price, 50 cents.

For sale, in this place by T. CROCKER, & by the Agents for the Doctor's Medicines throughout the County.—(eply6021)

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

**Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.**

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, RESTORES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the Brandreth Pills do not relieve.

They purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration have laid bare ligament and bone, and where no appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been removed by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humor from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTED DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pill for seamen and travellers is therefore, self-evident.

At the timely use of this medicine how much anxiety and distressions might we not prevent! Cold, Bilious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no fear be lost, let the Brandreth Pills be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infections, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration have laid bare ligament and bone, and where no appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeiters, HEAD WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

EP 603 LETTERS!!!!

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeits Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, are very similar to the genuine old style, so often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patterns of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his own signature thus, "B. Brandreth"; and the other his half signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being as similes of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgotten.

The Brandreth Pills, having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 211 Broadway, N. Y.

N. E. OFFICE,